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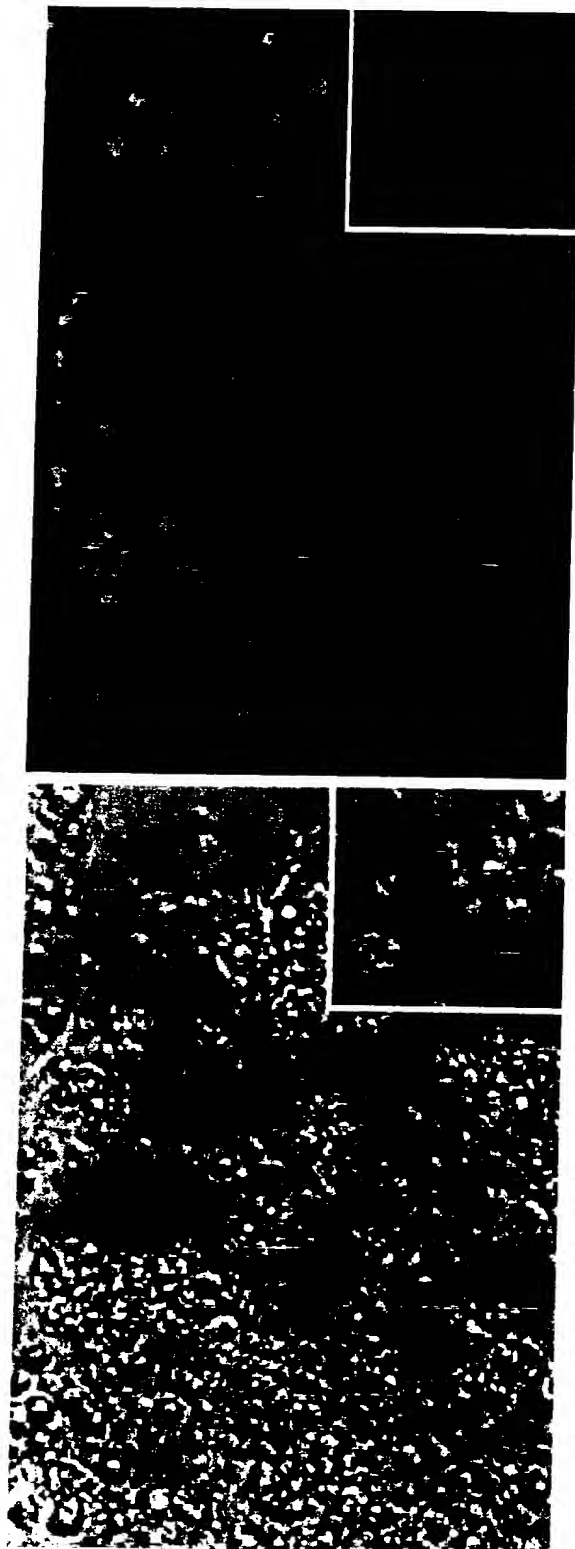


FIG.1

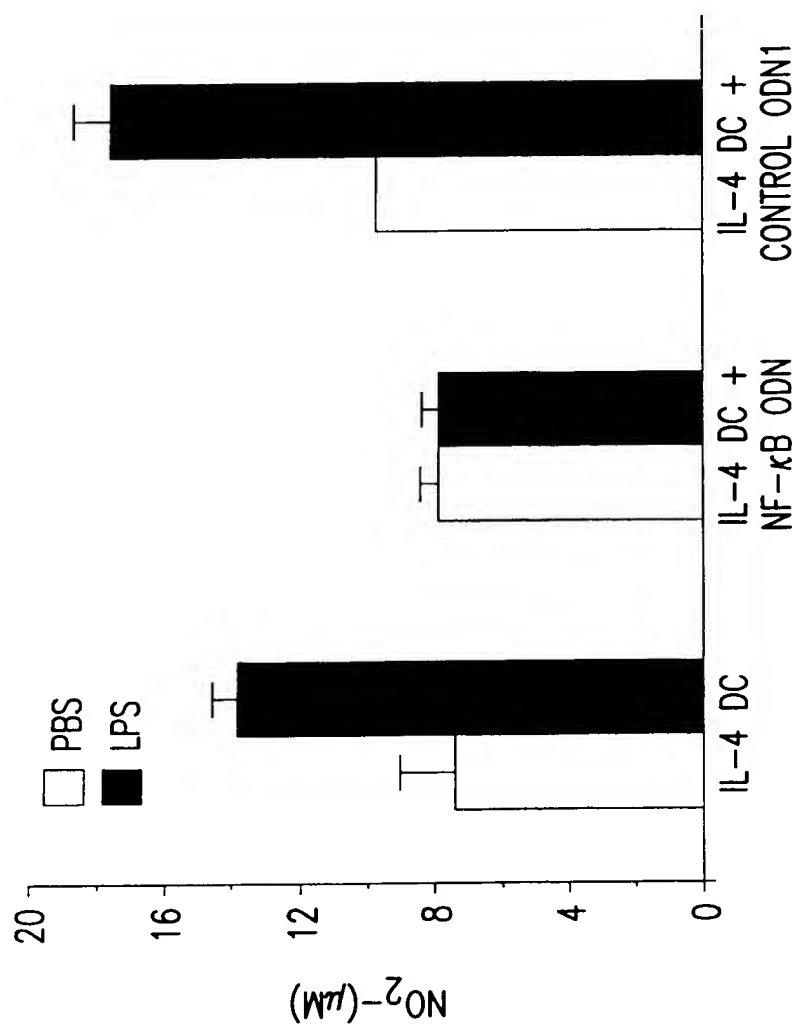


FIG.2

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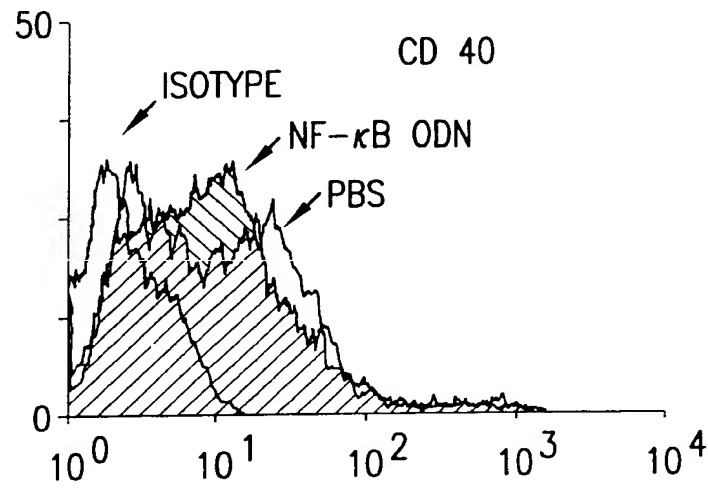


FIG. 3A

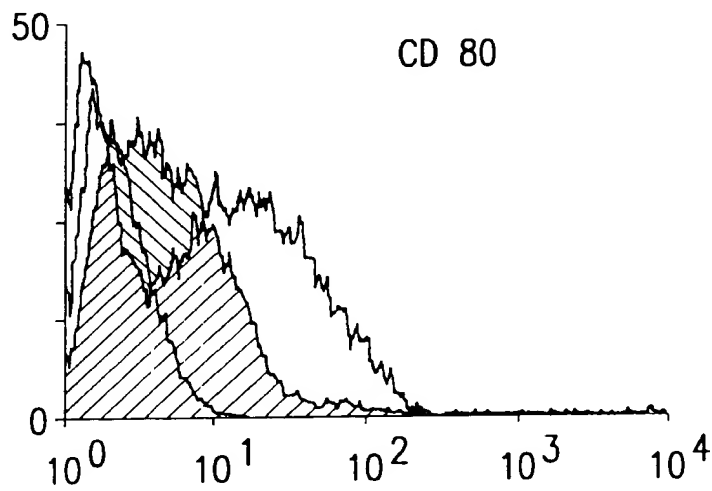


FIG. 3B

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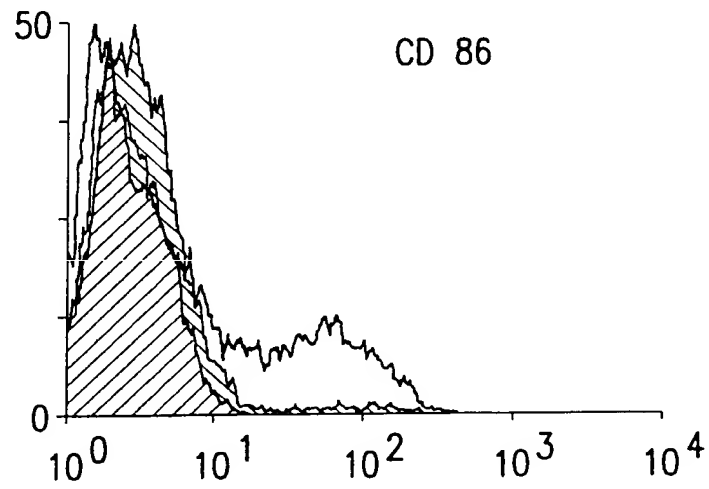


FIG. 3C

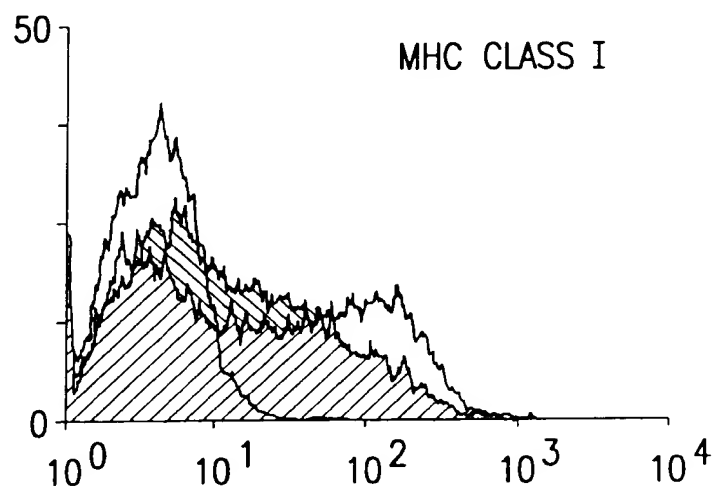


FIG. 3D

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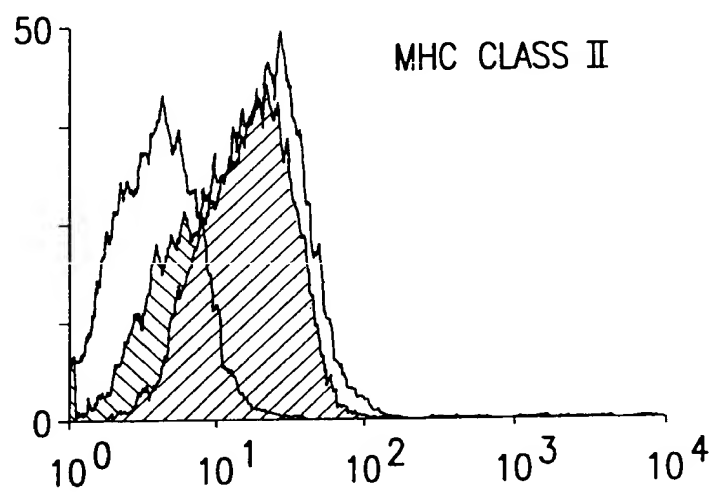


FIG. 3E

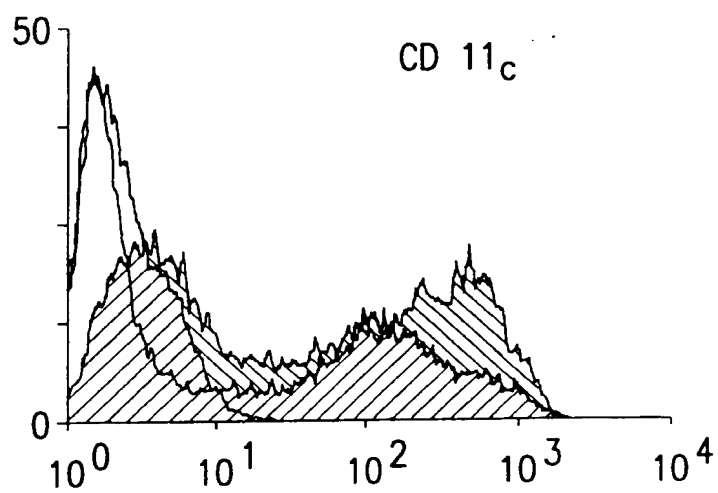


FIG. 3F

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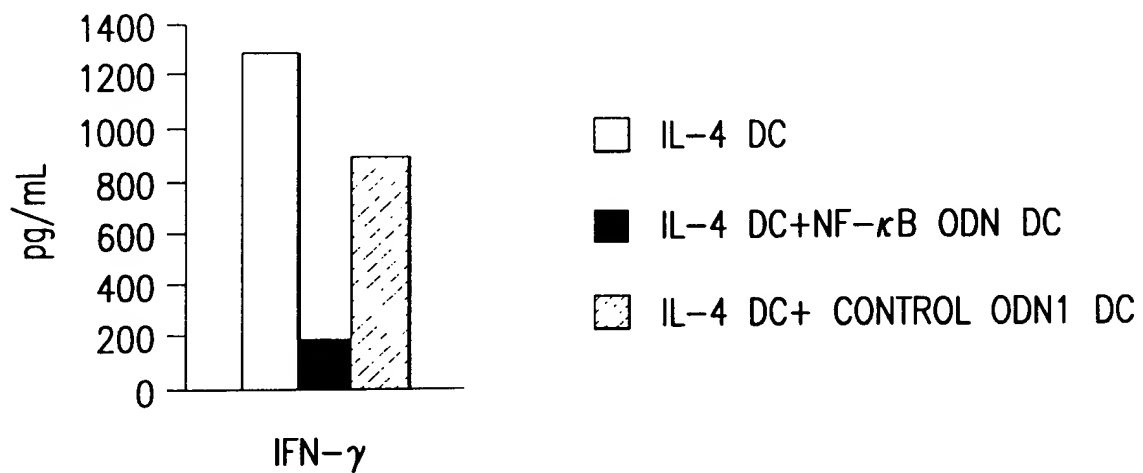


FIG. 4A

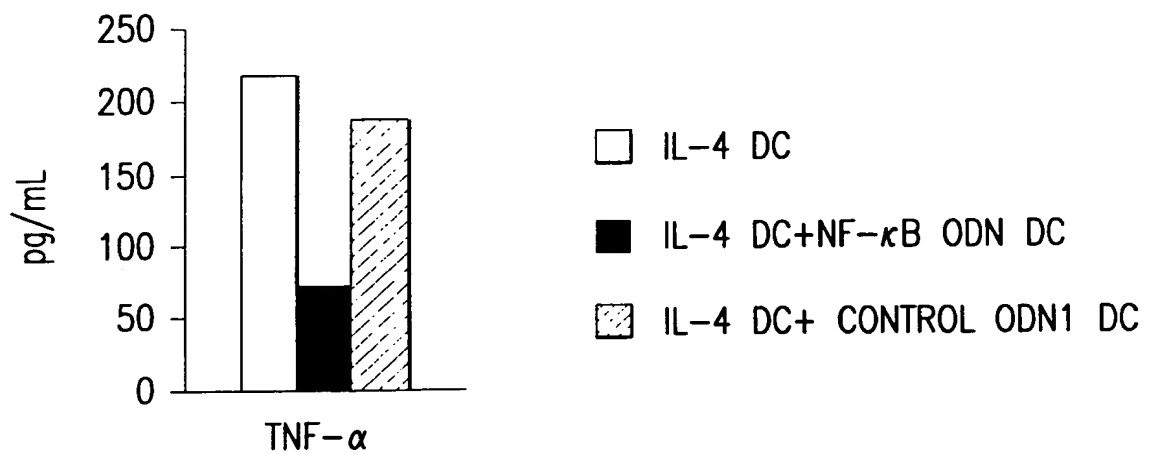


FIG. 4B

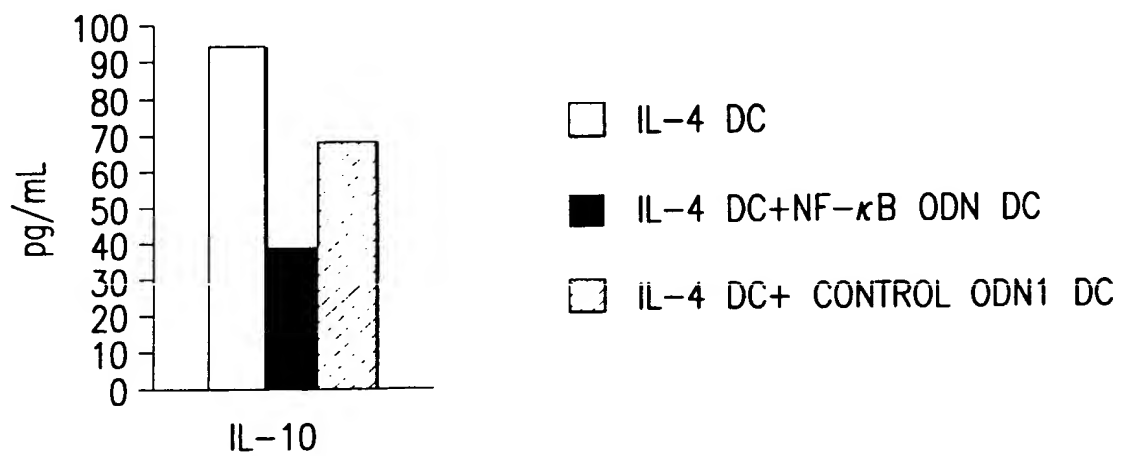


FIG. 4C

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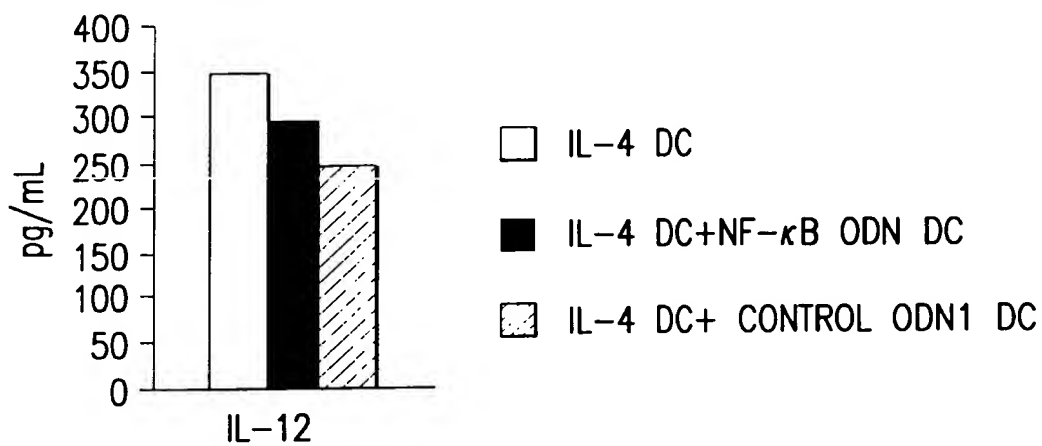


FIG. 4D

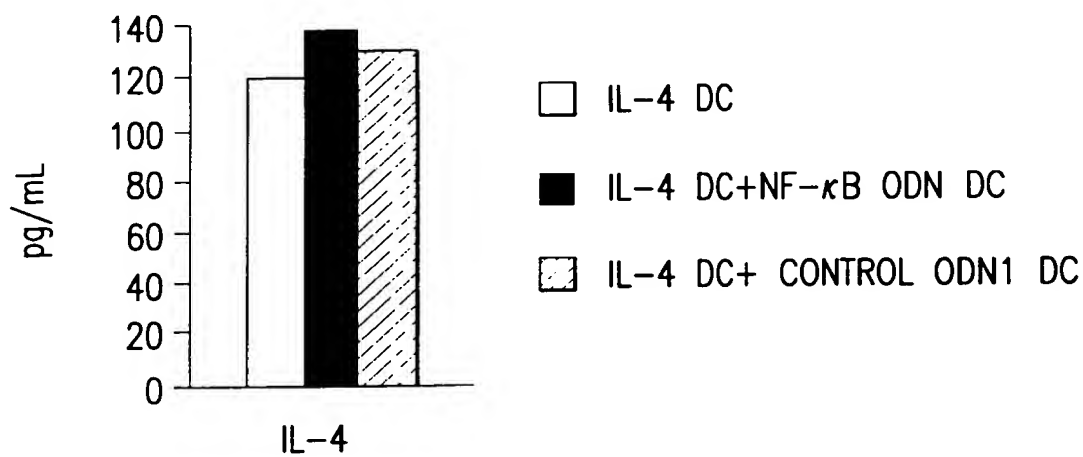


FIG. 4E

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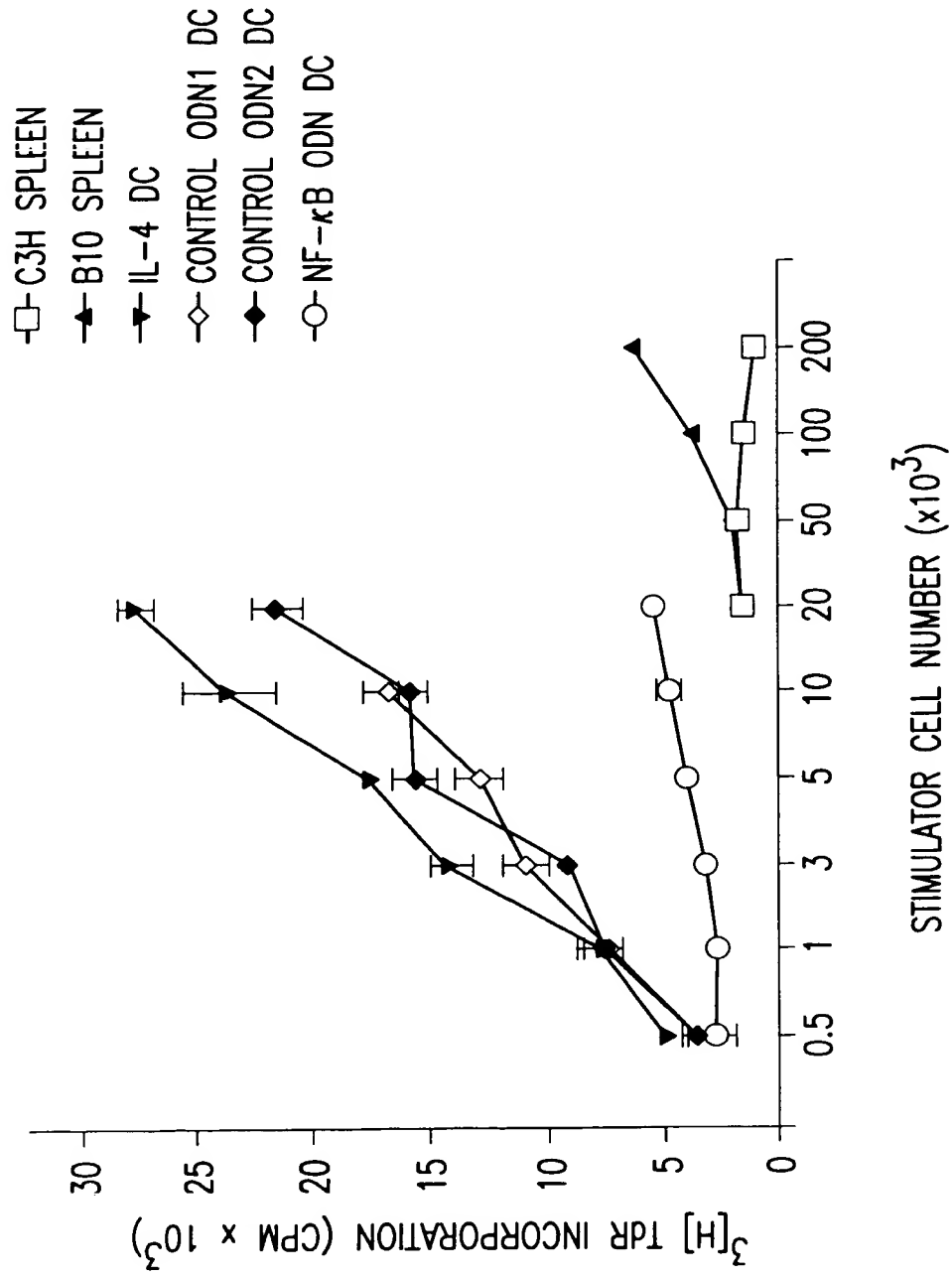


FIG.5

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DC nuclear extract	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-
NF-κB competitor	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
NF-κB ODN competitor	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Control ODN2 competitor	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-

NF-κB →



Free probe →



1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4 5

FIG.6B

FIG.6A

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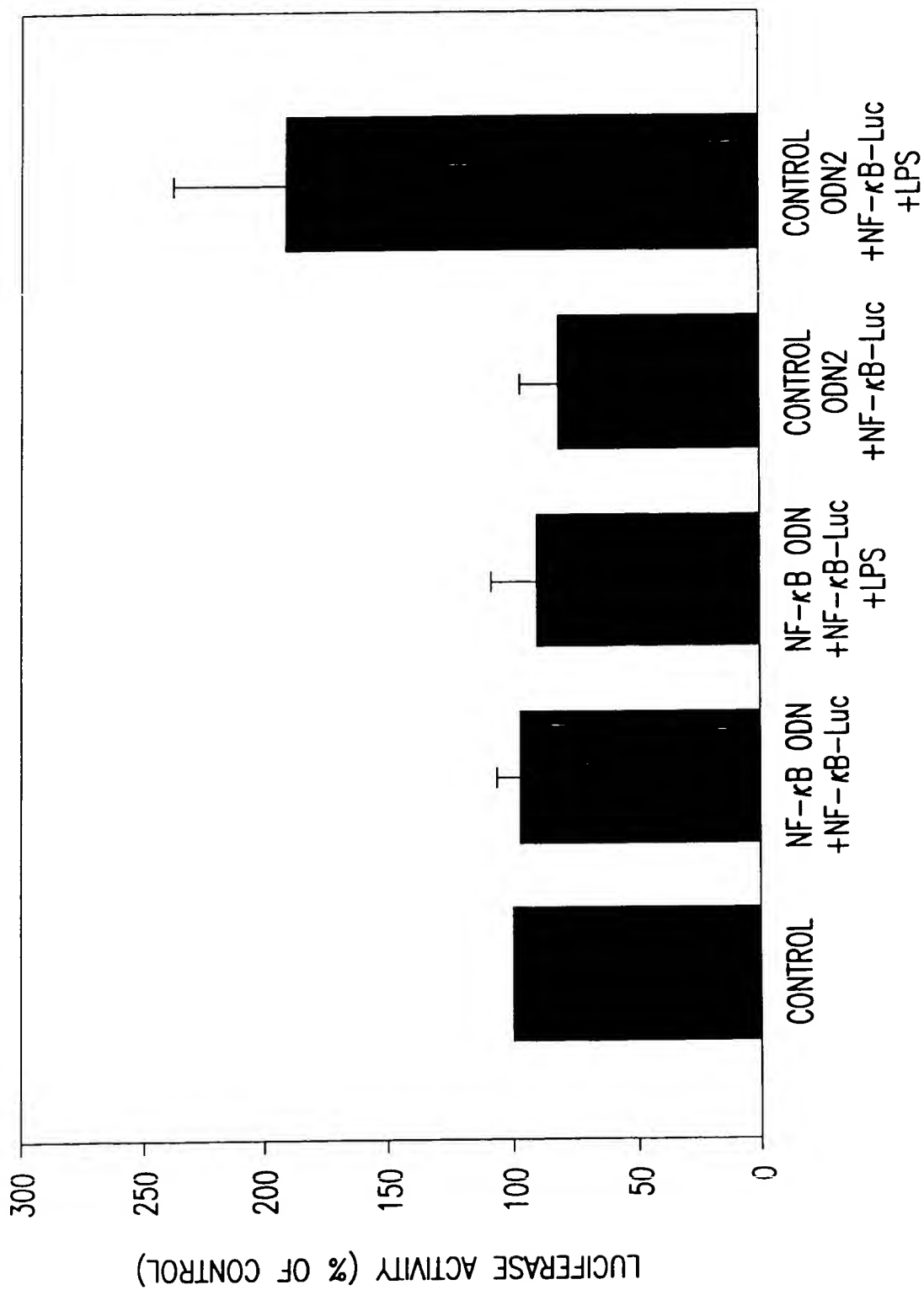


FIG.7

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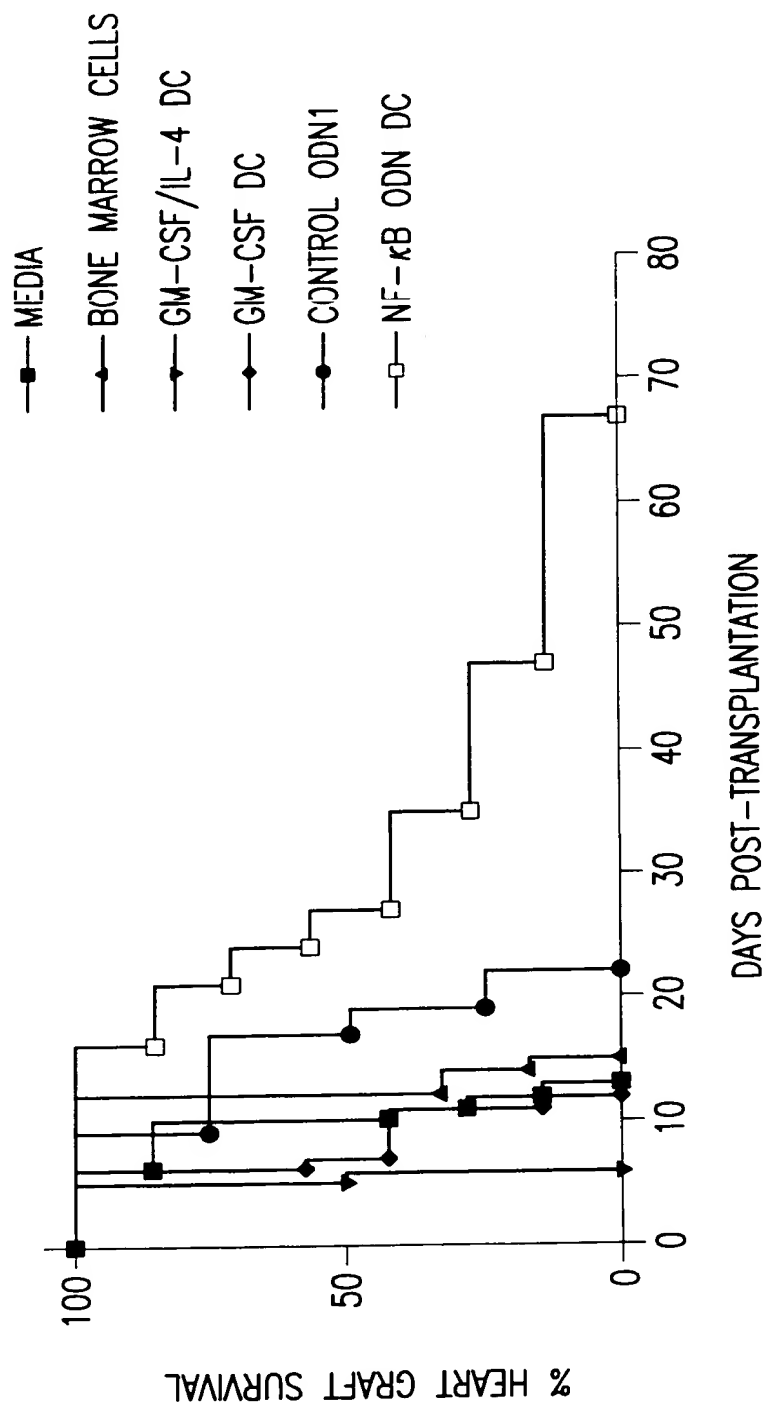


FIG.8

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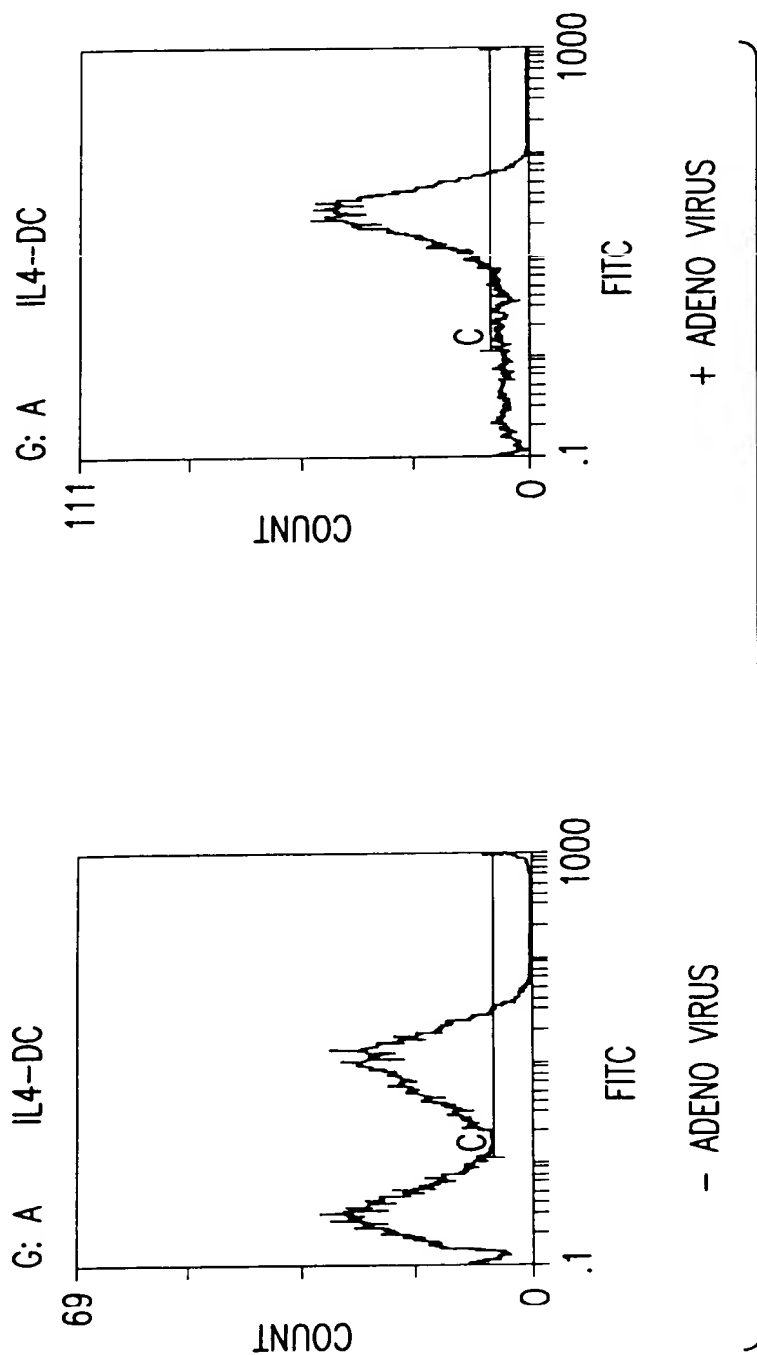
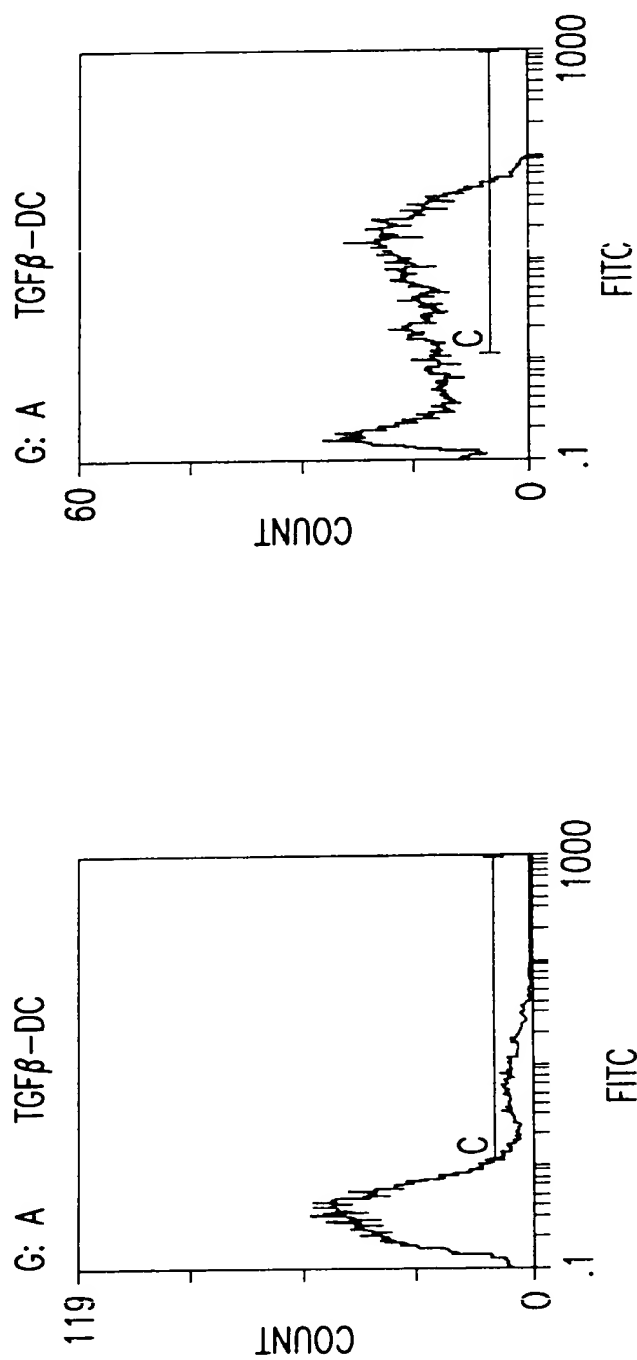


FIG.9A



- ADENO VIRUS

+ ADENO VIRUS

FIG.9B

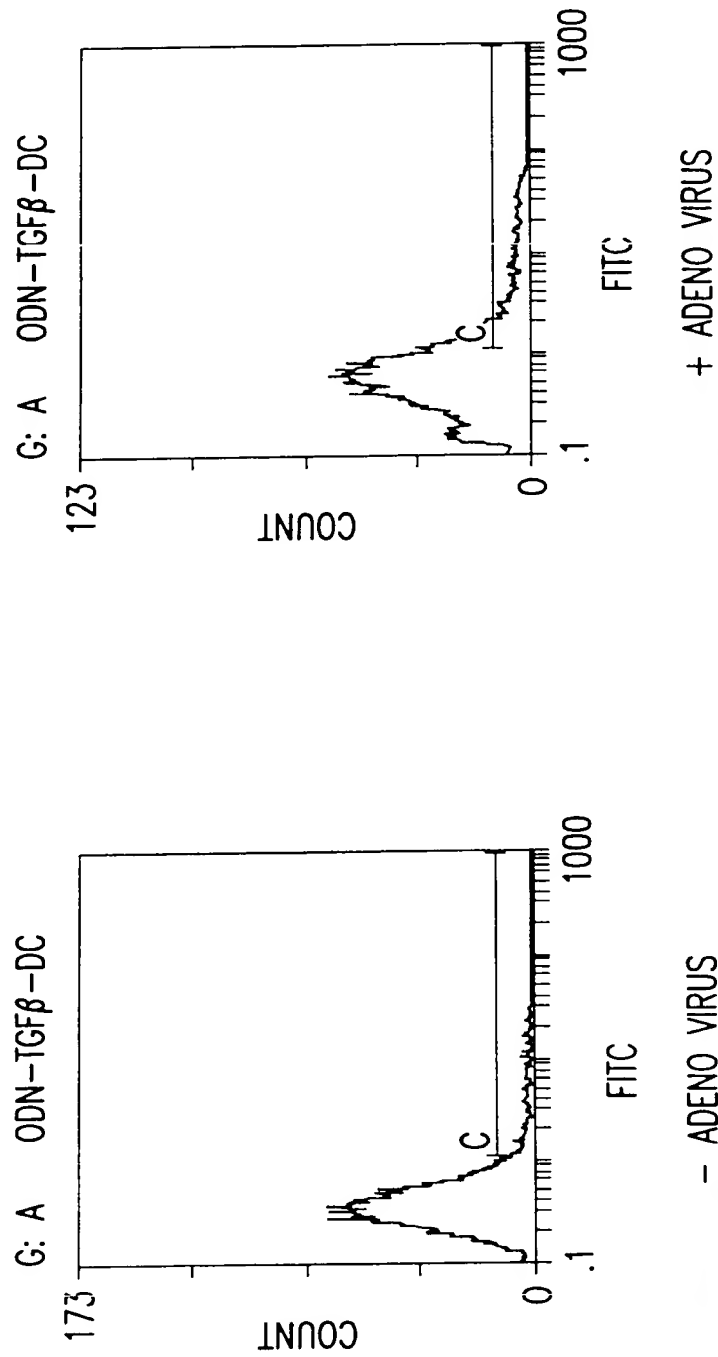


FIG.9C

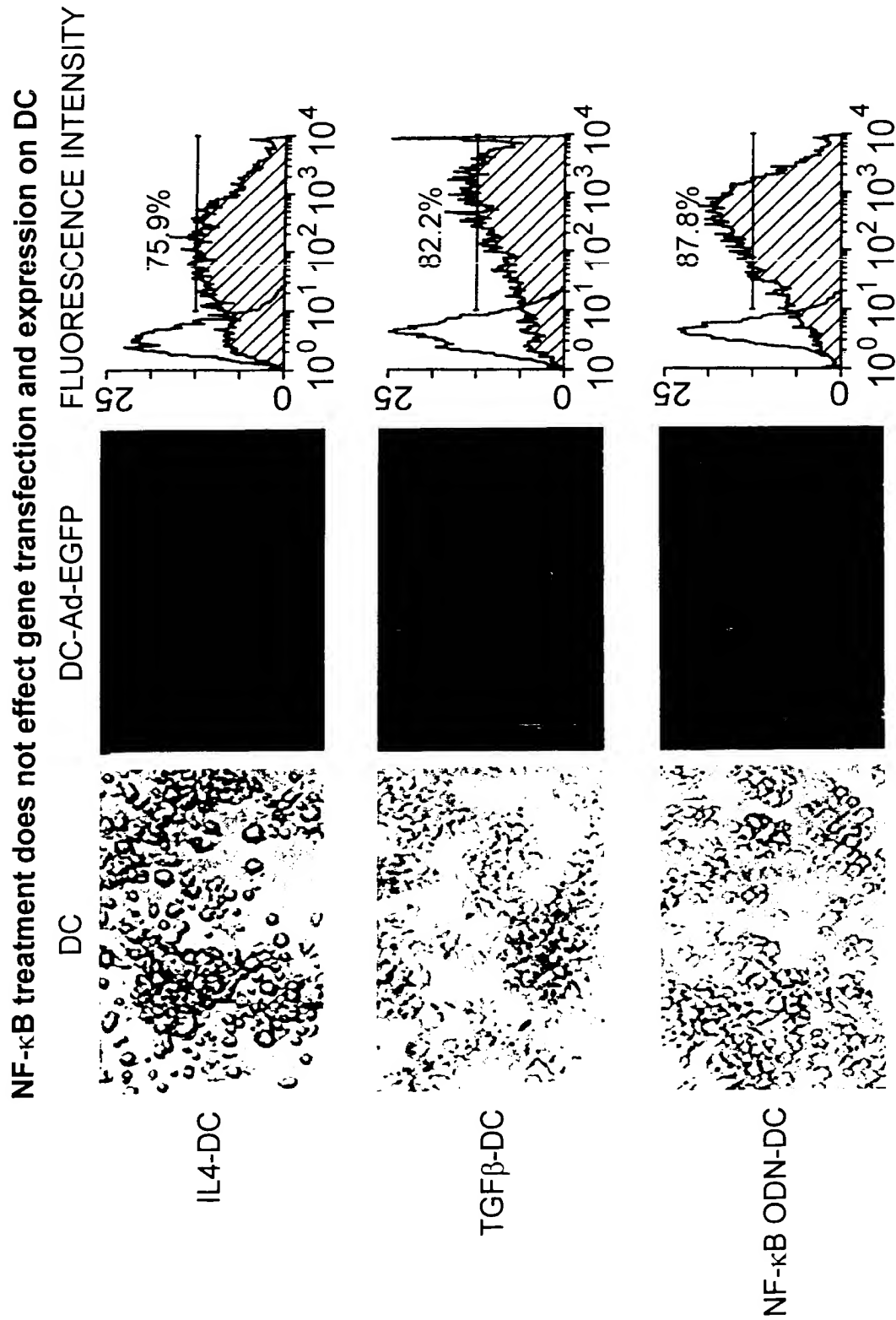


FIG.10

IL-4 DC

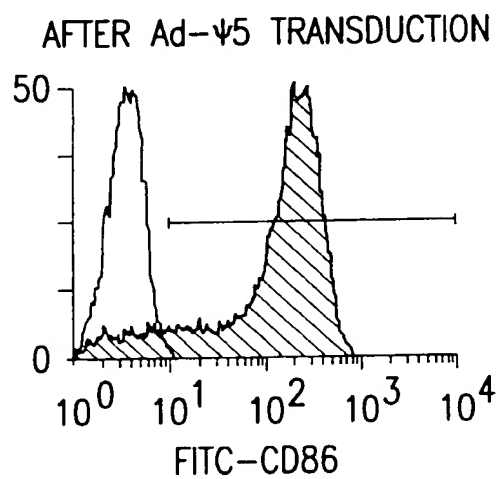
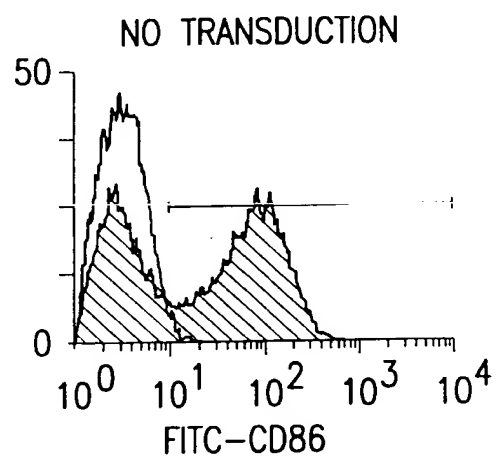


FIG.11A

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TGF β DC

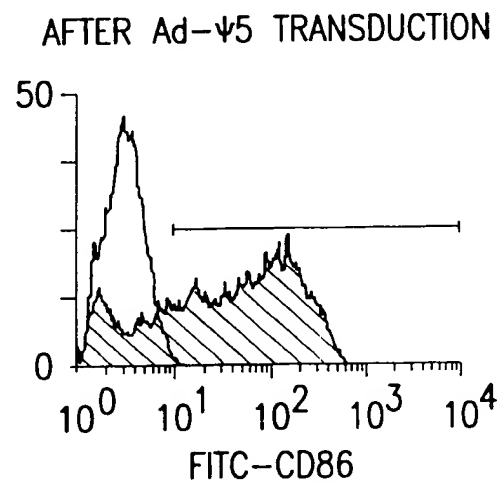
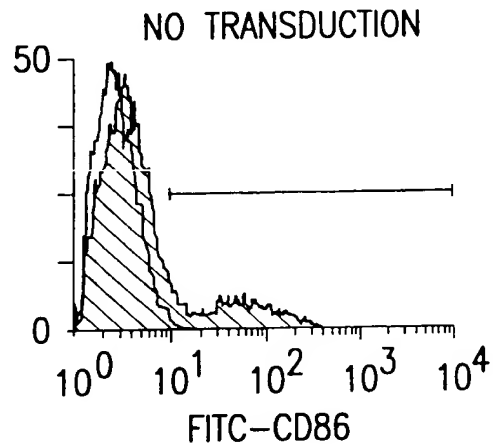
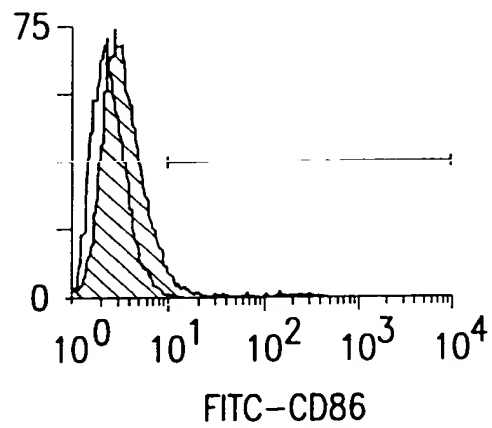


FIG.11B

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NF- κ B ODN DC

NO TRANSDUCTION



AFTER Ad- Ψ 5 TRANSDUCTION

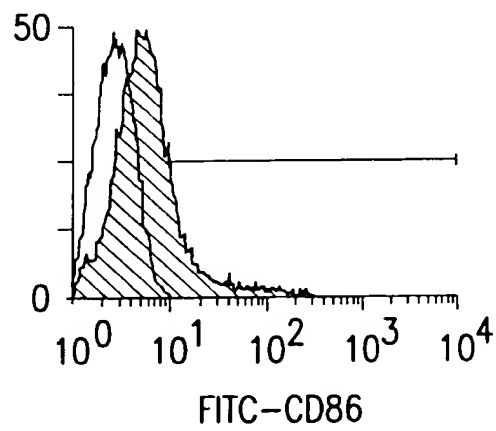


FIG.11C

NF- κ B ODN TREATMENT PREVENTS ACTIVATION OF
DC INDUCED BY AD-VECTOR TRANSDUCTION

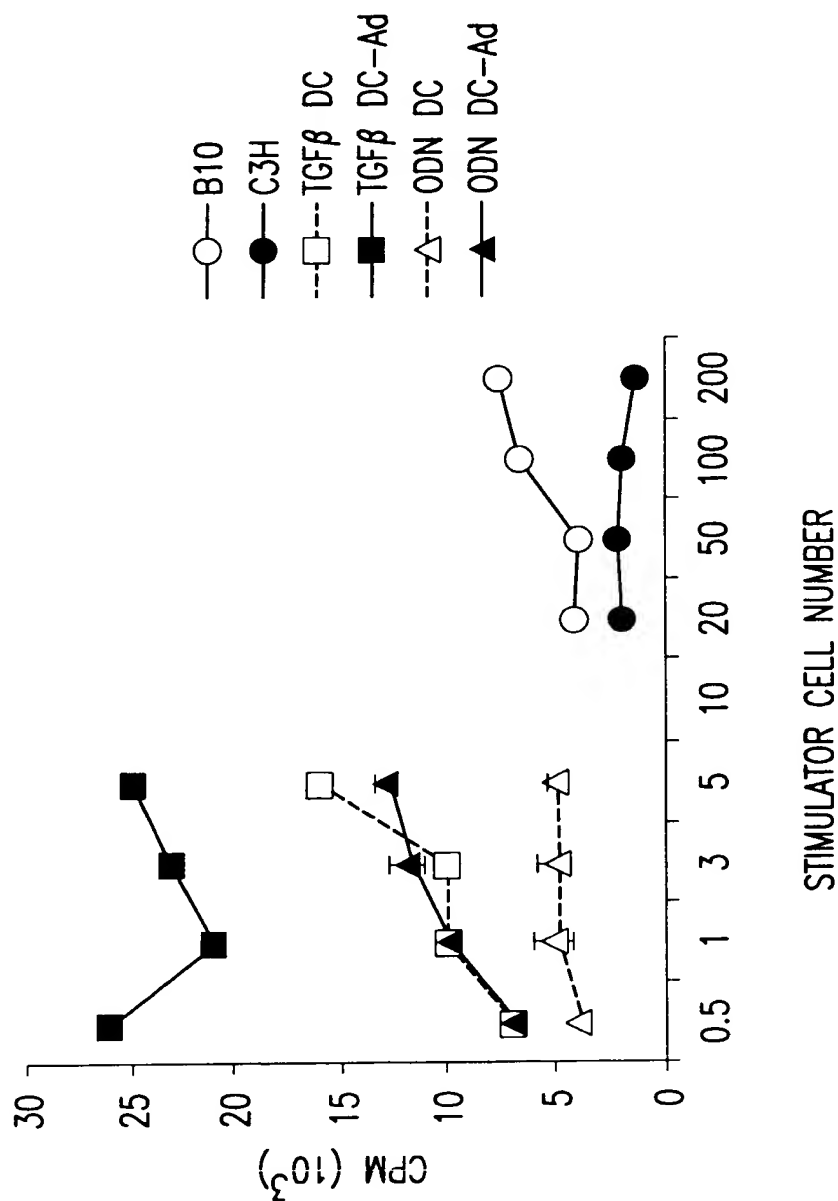


FIG.12

CTLA4Ig IS EFFICIENTLY PRODUCED BY
Ad-CTLA4Ig TRANSDUCED NF- κ B ODN DC

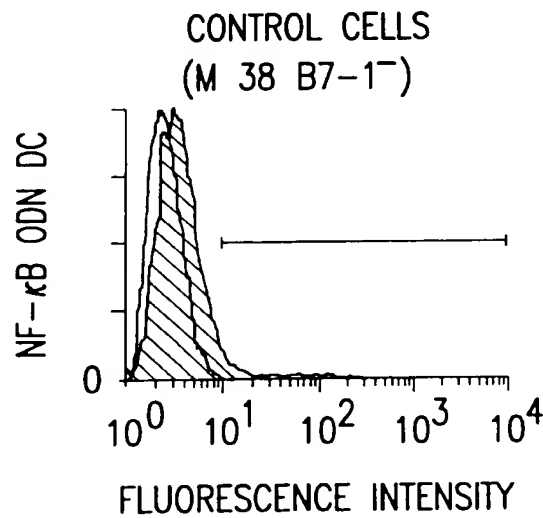
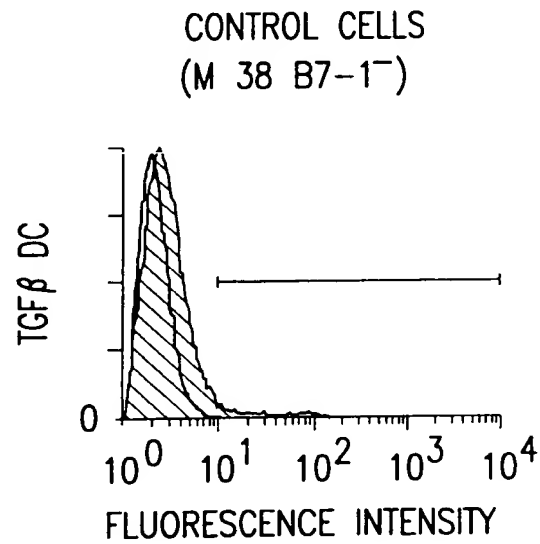
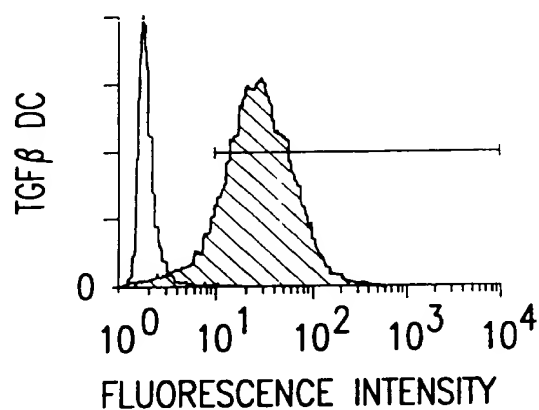


FIG.13A

CTLA4Ig IS EFFICIENTLY PRODUCED BY
Ad-CTLA4Ig TRANSDUCED NF- κ B ODN DC

INDICATOR CELLS
(M 38 B7-1⁺)



INDICATOR CELLS
(M 38 B7-1⁺)

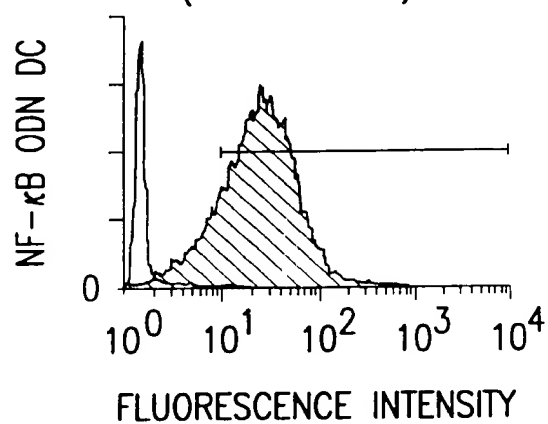


FIG.13B

Ad-CTLA4Ig TRANSDUCTION MARKEDLY INHIBITS
THE ALLOSTIMULATORY FUNCTION OF DC

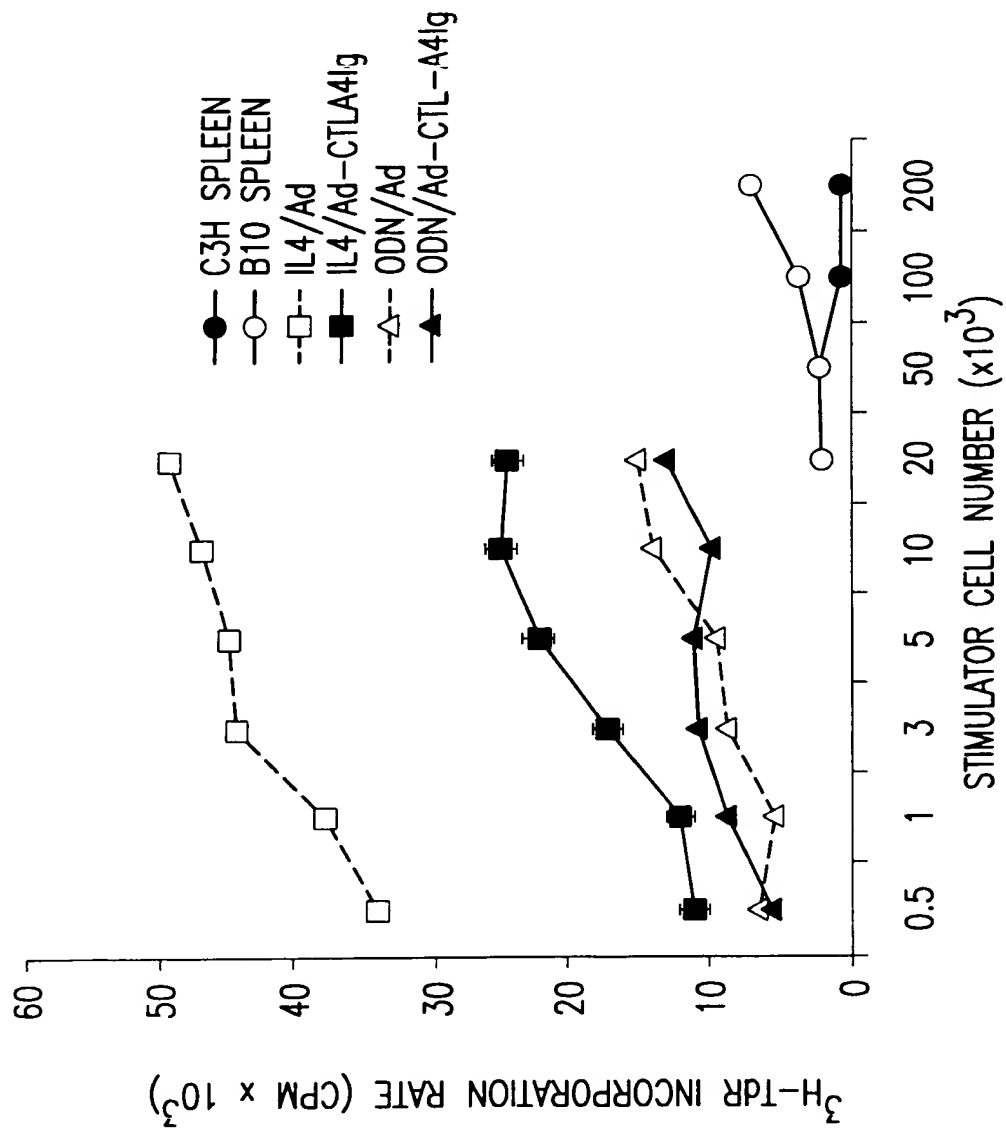


FIG. 14

NOD BM DERIVED-IL4 DC, BUT NOT NF κ B ODN DC, PULSED WITH
ISLET LYSATE STRONGLY INDUCE T CELL PROLIFERATION

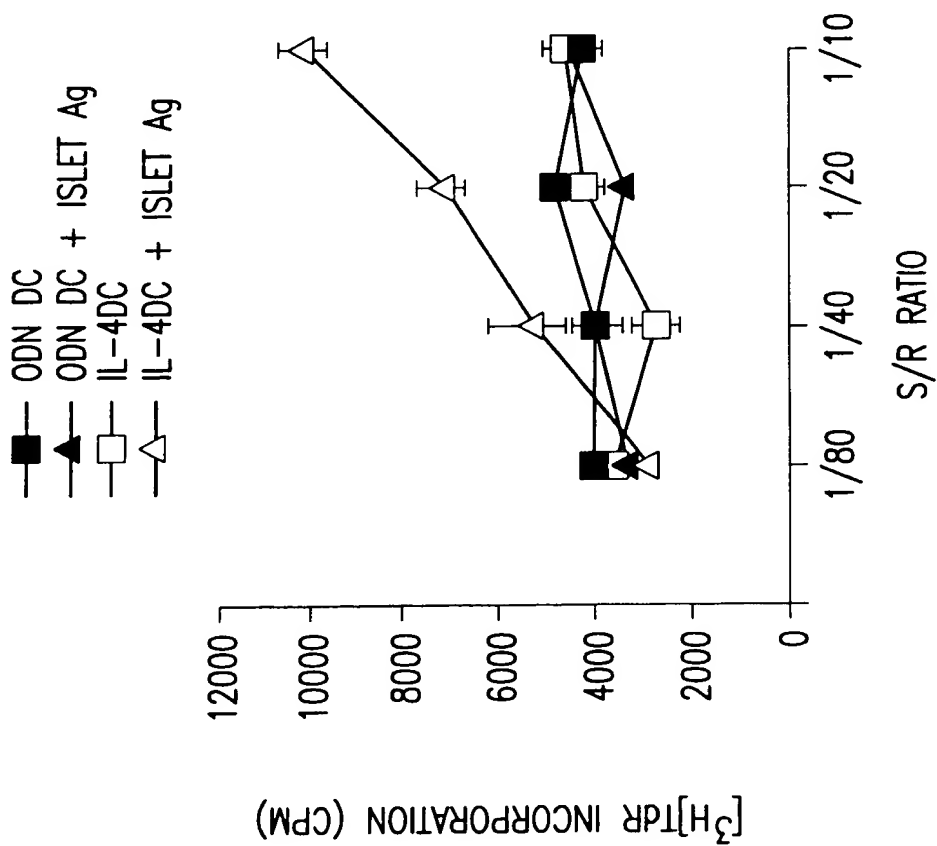


FIG. 15A

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NOD BM DERIVED-IL4 DC, BUT NOT NF κ B ODN DC, PULSED WITH
ISLET LYSATE STRONGLY INDUCE T CELL PROLIFERATION

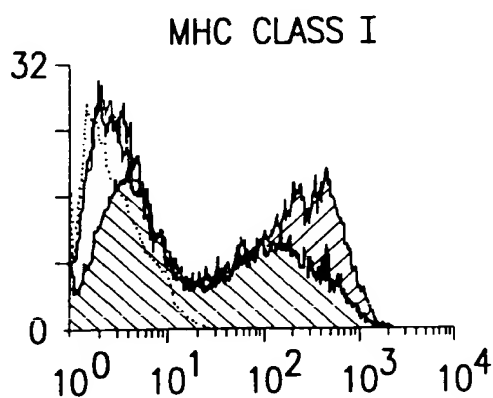
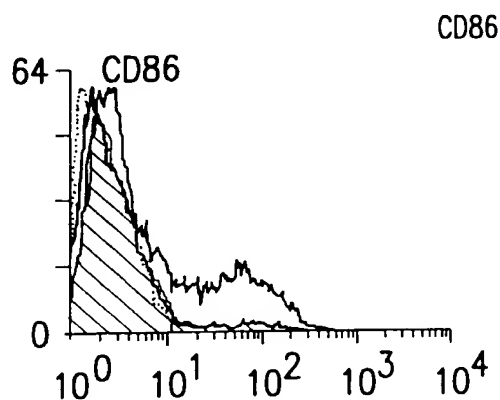
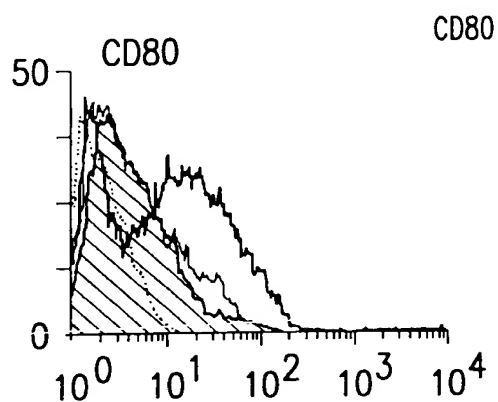


FIG. 15B

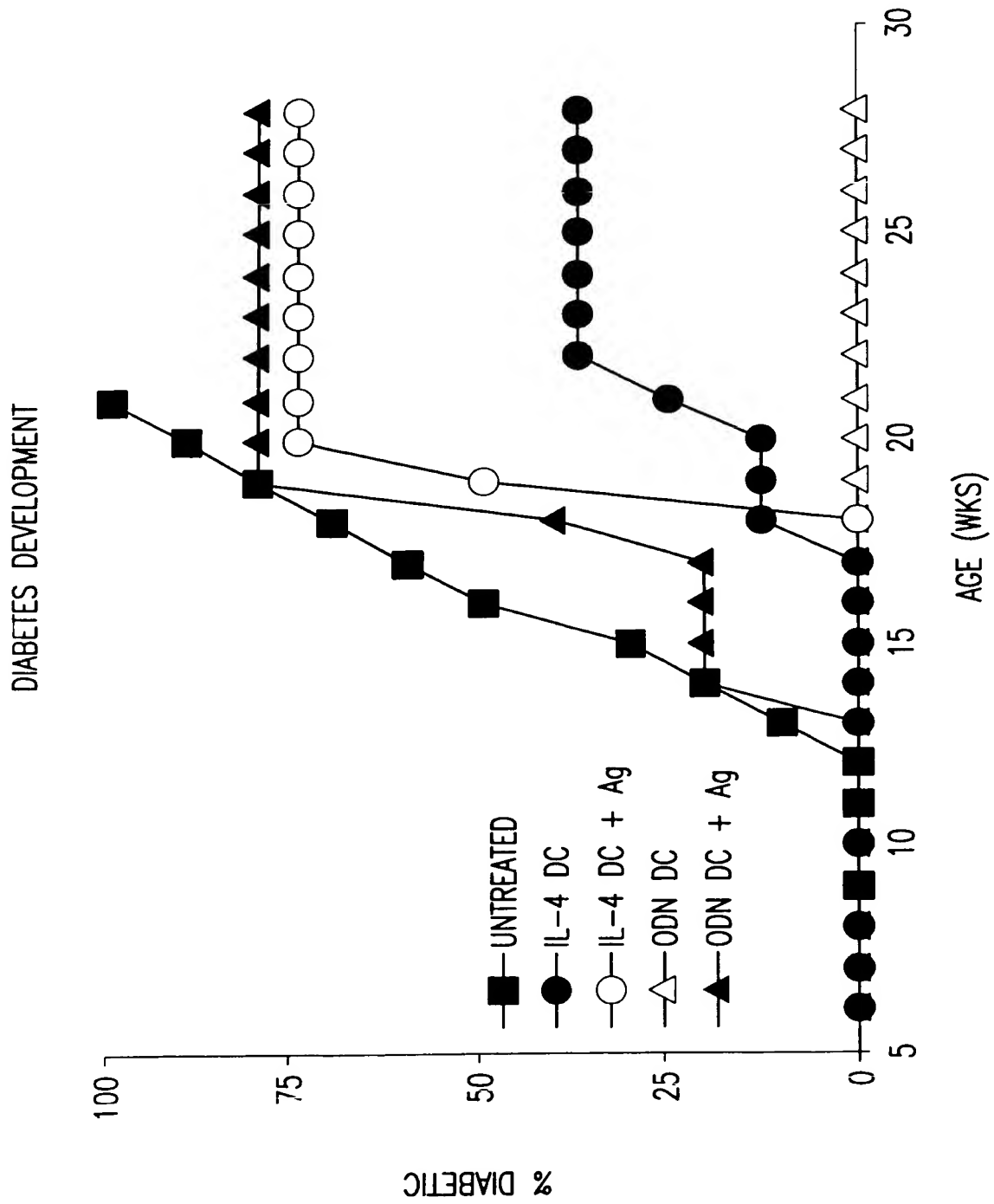


FIG. 16